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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corevetions or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household enatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any epecial date.

Address all communications to NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1, 1885.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new Waterbury watch, inclosed and warranted to keep accurate time.

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to to the acre. co-operate with you in all practicable measares to that end, without money and without price. With great respect,

Your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN.

"THE TESCHE CAMPAIGN,"

Soldiering Among the Louisiana Bayous.

FRANK H. MASON AND JOHN W. FRY. 42d O. V. V. L.

To appear in our issue for next week.

The writings of Comrades Mason and Fry have been singularly accceptable to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and we take pleasure in announcing the above publication. It will tell the story of the detachment of the Thirteenth Corps from the Army of the Tennessee, and its joining the Army of the Gulf; of the pleasant days in New Orleans; the arduous march to Brashear, the Winter spent in the delightful country about Plaquemine, and the depart-

Comrades desiring extra copies should send in their orders at once.

"The Battle of Moscow,"

EDWARD HATCH, BYT. MAJ.-GEN., U. S. A.

There has been so much discussion, not unmixed with recrimination, over the engagement at Moscow, Tenn., that it is with peculiar gratification that we announce a contribution on the subject from the pen of the gallant Gen. Hatch, who was the hero of that

It is a vivid, spirited account, and settles some disputed points very definitely. It will appear in next week's paper.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

When a splendid timepiece can be obfree what excuse is there for any person not always being able to find out at once what hour of the day it is? We will friends send a Waterbury watch to you if you will send us \$10 and 10 new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE; so that by a little exertion on your part in obtaining us that small number of subscribers you can become the possessor of a thoroughly reliable timekeeper without any outlay of money. we will send the watch and a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$3.75. For 25 cents more we will send a serviceable steel watch chain; so that for \$4 you can procure THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year and a Waterbury watch and chain.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER,

This week Gen. Howard gives an accoun of the night fighting which succeeded the second day's battle of Gettysburg, and brings out some new facts never published before. Col. Rickards, of the 29th Pa., tells the story from his standpoint of the way the White-Star Division gallantly carried the slopes of Lookout Mountain and won for Gen. Hooker the battle above the clouds This week's installment of "Engine Thieves' gives an account of the thrilling race for life which followed the successful capture of the locomotive.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

are frequently good things; and, then, they should be kept with steel-like firmness. The list should always start off with these two, which will make an excellent corner-stone upon which to build an excellent fabric of good conduct for the coming twelve months. 1. I will at once subscribe for THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE.

bors and acquaintances to take it

THE DEAD YEAR.

1884 is now numbered with the "unre turning past." It has joined the procession which has marched unrestingly on since Time began, and will continue to march until Time shall be no more. Yesterday 1884 was the immediate present; to-day it is but another grain of sand upon the limit less shores of Eternity. It brought to this Nation much both of good and bad. It account is now made up, and we might make a balance sheet of its debits and credits in true commercial fashion, somethiag like this:

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1884, In Account with the People of the United States

Cr.	Dr.
	To unprofitably low prices for agricul-
" freedom from pesti- lence.	" unprofitably low
" a bountiful crop of wheat.	tured products.
" a bountiful crop of corn.	merchants.
" a bountiful crop of	" 50,000 workingmen

out of employment. " a bountiful crop of a shrinkage of some hay. " a bountiful crop lions in the value of the property of the cheap and abundant country. the poverty and mis food for all our peoclothing for on deserving peo protracted busines healthful readjust-

depression.

ment of many de-

moralized business

We shall hardly attempt to put figure after each of these items, so as to foot up th columns and say which one exceeds th other and how much. Every man will b likely to do that according to his tempera ment, business and the manner in which things have gone with him during the year If he is one of the 20,000 bankrupted mer chants, he will be likely to estimate at a lov figure the value of peace at home and abroad and regard cheapness of food and clothing things which should be charged against th in a handsome satin-lined case, vear rather than credited to it. In the same way the farmer who has his granaries ful of wheat, which has suddenly fallen off third in price, is not disposed to rate highly the fact that the workingman in the city can now buy his flour cheaper than ever before in the history of the country. Nor in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | will one of the Hocking Valley miners place the highest importance upon the fact that the wheat crop of Kansas averaged 23 bushels

Yet, despite all misfortunes and hardships to individuals-and there was a rushing flood of these-there is a heavy sum total to be placed to the credit of the year. In spite of the immensity of the so-called "shrinkage of values" and the bankruptcy of merchants the country is much wealthier than it was on Jan. 1. 1884. When we say, for instance, that the New York Central has diminished in value \$50,000,000 during the year, we do not mean that there has been any absolute destruction of values, such as would follow a burning of its depots or rolling stock, or the washing away of its bridges. In reality the road is a more valuable property than it ever was, because it has more rolling stock, more track, and better facilities than it ever had, and there are more people who will patronize it and pay money into its treasury. The shrinkage has only been in a certain arbitrary rating of the property This is true of every bit and species of property in the country. Every acre of ure to cover the retreat of Banks's defeated land, every stick of timber, every mile of railroad, every factory and furnace is really worth more than it was last year. The only people who can be said to have really lost money are those who have been deprived of their property altogether, and especially those unfortunate workingmen who have lost their only capital-the market for their

labor from day to day. But for all this there is much consolation in the hopefulness of the outlook. Periods of great depression like this has been are always followed by a corresponding activity in all departments of business. It is within the memory of all how the almost utter stagnation of business in 1878, with 10,500 failures, was followed by the splendid prosperity of 1879-'80,-'81-'82. We can count with the utmost confidence on a similar season of prosperity being ushered in by the year which has just opened. And so, with the firmest belief that there will be work, wages, food and comforts in full measure for all that dwell beneath the shadow of our glorious flag, we can cheerfully wish all our

A Happy New Year!

GEN, GRANT'S MISFORTUNES.

Since the death of President Garfield nothing has touched the great heart of our people so deeply as the lamentable spectacle Gen. Grant now presents. Over the devoted head of that greatest military chieftain of the age sweeps a tide of sorrows such as few men have been called upon to endure. Shorn by the rascality of others of every dollar he has in the world, with nothing but the generosity of friends between him and the poor-house, broken in health, smitten with painful body afflictions, and aged by trouble far beyond his years, his condition arouses the keenest sympathy of every one. Were it put to a popular vote, an over-

whelming majority would be found in favor of such a draft on the National Treasury as would put the grand old General beyond

the reach of want for the rest of his life. SENATOR INGALLS.

Our commendation last week of Senator John J. Ingalls and the expression of an earnest wish for his re-election, as a matter of gratitude on the part of soldiers and recognition of his services to them, we are glad to say has met with the heartiest response. There is no man in the Nation who deserves better at the hands of the soldier than he. In their service he has been constant, in season and out of season; and his unsurpassed ability in the Committee room and while on the floor has been of the highest value to them. There is no doubt, as we have said before, that much of the beneficent legislation now on the statute books 2. I will do all I can to induce my neigh- would not have been there had it not been for the exertions he made in its behalf.

91,203 NAMES.

From the increase of the week before we had anticipated the proud pleasure of announcing to our readers this week that 100,000 signatures in favor of the Mexican Pension Bill with Amendments had been received for presentation. But a holiday intervened in the past week, and comrades naturally had their attention directed to matters more personal to them than measures for the relief of their associates of the long ago. The petitions could be attended to at some other time, but Christmas gifts had to be bought before Dec. 25, and Christmas dinners eaten that day. So that, instead of 30,000 names which would have been sent in, but 21,000 were received. Still, this is a great number and a most encouraging exhibit of the interest soldiers everywhere are taking in this most deserving work. It makes a total of 91,203 signatures received by us up to date. We have no record of

il-	those sent direct	y	to Congressmen,	but
of	these will probabl	v s	well the total n	n to
10	The second Market of	<i>J</i> ~		P
	nearly 150,000.			
s- is	Here is the rec	bro	of those receive	d in
0-		oru.	Or those recent	30000
	this office:			
88	Alabama-		Smith's Creek	203
	Total last week	176	Ferry	54
	Arkansas-		Grandville	34
	Total last week	157	Three Oaks	41
es	Perryville	39	Traverse City	91
tou l		-	Ciio	78
ne	Total	196	Mears	63
202	California-		Harbor Springs	42
1e	Total last week	64	Otsego	60
be	Santa Ana	285	Grand Rapids	46
96	Soguel	85	Chase	63
a-		-	Decatur	30
	Total	134	South Lyon	61
h	Colorado-		Sebewa	18
***	Total last week	664	Adrian	76
r	Coal Creek	43		2011
•	Elbert	26	Total	7,833
r-	_	_	Missouri-	
	Total	733	Total last week	2,892
W	Connecticut-		Montevaldo	41
		712	Long City	63
d,	Tolland	61	Lanvar	31
as	Uncasville	63	Neosho	123
13	Stamford	63	St. Joseph	31
ne		102	Alton	64
uc	North Stamford	70	Butler	104
ne	Georgetown	34	Waterville	33
-	_	_	Ash Grove	-50
11	Total 1,	107	Spinkardsville	86
	Dakota-		Knobnoster	60
2		194	Slater	26
lv	Bath	87	10000	
IV	*******	000	Total	34 5557

63 Nebraska-344 Total last week 2,219 17 Liberty ... Total last week..... Total.

147

.. 2,430 Total last week 7,504 New Hampshire-Total last week Total.. t. Augustine..... New Jersey-Total last week Pennington..... Georgetown Brown's Milis... Cary Station.... Total. New Yorkgham otal last week 9,184 Constableville Grov City Forest Port..... Mamaronech Castile.

Schuviersville Stanfordville Constautia... Brooklyn..... Morrisonville Windsor ... La Place Ashland lamden Carrier's Mills Hermon... Savona . Ellenville chburg .. Marilla .. Total. Wash'g'n Hollow: Total last week Watertown

Norway New York... Watertown Fort Ann Port Jefferson..... Vellsville New Amsterdam. Knightsville..... Stockport..... acksonburg...... Ledyard...... North Branch..... incolnville Perry... Vhitney's Point... Fort Edward Gloversville Cherry Creek ... Total . Nevada-

New Mexico-Patricksburg dbuquerque Warsaw. North Carolina-Iammond. Total last week..... Bright's Creek 7,256 Total.. Indian Ter.-Total. Total last week. Ohio— Total last week..... 7,236 Total last week 4,98 andlay. Mt. Victory Milkburg . Hopeville West Union.....

Fenton.....

dushville.

Deunquat

Andrews

Tullytown.

Hookstown.

Yittang .

Apollo.

Hopwood

Mansfield...

Franklin.

Delphos

Pennsylvania-

Wind Ridge.....

Philadelphia.....

Starrucca

smith's Mills

Stovestown.....

East Hebron.....

East Brady's.....

Pleasant Grove

ske Como

Pittston

Pine Grove.....

Big Shauty

Black Lick...

East Point.

Total 10,929

Total last week... 5,885

Latham

Canton.

Mercer.

Western College ... Newark. Favette. Bellville. Lee's Creek..... Hilliards. Findlay Richmond Center.. Coon Rapids..... Castalia Port Clinton ... Beloit .. Eddyville.. Comet.. Bellefontaine 6,115 Total last week 3,622 Calumet . Friendship Painesviile. College Corner Gulena. Middleport..... Croton Denmark .. Coalton. endon. Nat. Mil. Home

Wakefield ... Belleville. Lawrence. White Church Cardington Dicksonton. Omega .. New Bedford 2,392 Kentucky-Total last week.... Uniontown

Total Louisiana-Total last week... Total last week ... 2,237 East Livermore ... Sprague's Mills..... Warren Cherryfield Lewiston Monson Total . 2,716 Massachusetts-

Total last week... 1,279 Lawrence . Total . Maryland-Total last week..... Union Mills. Total last week..... Zumbrota...

East Saginaw.....

Honesdale .. Bradford.. Rhode Island-Total last week... 25 Michigan-Burrillsville Total last week f,38 Total . Tennessee Total last week Corunba..... Jonesborough 171 Milan..... Harbor Springs... Total .

New Lisbon . New Lisbon Kilbourn City..... So. Reading Woodstock Independence Huntington Total . Montgomery Wash. Ter-Seattle Total..... 1,493 Sprague w. Virginia-Total last week... 3,434 Watertown Total last week... 1,011 Lockbart's Run... Sleepy Creek

Shirley ..

Total .

Wyo. Ter-Total last week...

Fredmont.....

Centralia.....

Grand Total 91,203 As we have said before, comrades must not let this good work flag-they must not weary in well-doing. Large as is the number of names sent in from any place, it is as vet but a small portion of the actual number of people in that locality who are anxious to see justice done to soldiers, and who will gladly sign a petition if the chance is given them. They should all be given an opportunity. There is time enough yet to send for more petition-blanks, have them filled up, and be returned here before Congress reaches the consideration of the bill. Let every man-soldier or citizen-who feels a true sympathy for unfortunate veterans, and desires to aid them, send a two-cent stamp to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at once for blank petition on which to get signatures Everywhere there are scores and hundreds of earnest friends of the soldier who have never been approached with a petition. It is not right that they should be denied an

opportunity of manifesting their sentiments.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY. The allusion in the President's message to the project for a canal through Nicaragua, which would connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, was the forerunner to the transmission to the Senate of a treaty with that State, which had for its object the carrying out of the scheme. The announcement of this treaty has created a most profound sensation in both this country and Europe. anger, as they usually are by any movement manner threatens the commercial prestige of that country. It is quite evident to any one that a canal connecting the two oceans which would be strictly an American waterway and, as contemplated by the treaty, actually guarded by American forts garrisoned by American soldiers, and the entrances on both sides under the guns of the American Navv, would be a severe blow at England's position on the ocean, inasmuch as it would place under American control the shortest pathway from Europe to a great portion of the ports of the world.

The ghost of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty was revived as an obstacle to the carrying out of the Nicaraguan idea, but an allusion to the way England had herself disregarded that treaty by a conversion of a portion of the Mosquito coast into English domain, is a sufficient answer to that

The French interest in the thing, of course is mainly on the grounds of its presumed hostility to the Panama project. The German press is mainly exultant at the discomfiture England feels, with a little snappishness that Germany had not been consulted in the matter, and there were hints that a convention of European powers to guarantee the neutrality of the canal should have been invited. The papers in this country have, as a rule, strongly commended the project, and urged the Senate to ratify the treaty. The only opposition comes from those old-maidish journals who have before their eyes continually the bugaboo of "for-

assumed the right position in the matter. As President Hayes once defined it, a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is really a prolongation of our coast line. Certainly we have the right to so prolong our coast line, and with equal certainty every mile of Nation whatever in that control. It should be as completely ours as a mile of the prairies of Illinois.

GEN. SLOCUM FOR THE CABINET.

The work of cabinet-making is going on with unrelenting vigor all over the country, and the Democrat does not keep pace with the times who has not his own special selections for the President's constitutional advisors. Beyond much question, however, if the soldiers of the country were co as to who among leading Democrats should have the portfolio of war, Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum would receive a large majority of the votes. A man better fitted for the place than he could hardly be found in the ranks

He has a training for the place that for breadth and thoroughness is certainly not equaled by any one mentioned in that con-

He was born at Delphi, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827, and graduated from West Point in July, 1852, entering the artillery. But the inactive life of an officer in the Regular Army did not suit him, and he resigned in October, 1856. He engaged in the practice of the law, and was also connected with the management of railroads. Immediately on the outbreak of the war he tendered his services to the country, which had educated him, and they were accepted. His unusual military abilities brought him speedy promotion, and as early as 1862 we find him a Major-General of Volunteers, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, which he led at the battle of Antietam. He was subsequently transferred to the Twelfth Corps, in which he served with distinction; went West with it, and during the advance on Atlanta, and on the March to the Sea and through the Carolinas, was one of Sherman's ablest and most trusted Lieutenants.

At the conclusion of the war he returned o the practice of his profession, but on the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Forty-first Congress, to which he was elected by a flattering ma ority. He was re-elected to the Fortysecond Congress; then returning, was elected to the Forth-eighth as a Member-at-large from the State. He has been the nominee of his party for Governor of the State, and was the candidate of a very large following for the nomination of Vice-President. He s a man in whom high intelligence and large executive ability are united with a strong sense of justice and manly American sympathies. He was always very popular with his command, and if he should receive the portfolio of war from Mr. Cleveland, we should expect his conduct of that Depart-

Now is the time to renew your subscription. Examine carefully the number on the yellow address slip, and compare it with the number in the date line at the head of the paper.

IT WILL LIGHTEN THE TAX-PAYER'S BURDENS.

The Mexican Pension Bill as amended does not and cannot add a dollar in taxation anywhere. It does not require any man to pay a single cent more than he is now paying. On the contrary it will lessen taxation everywhere. It will reduce the public burdens of every County, Town, and Township because it will take the expense of supporting disabled soldiers from such local Treasuries and place it where it properly belongs -on the General Government.

This is but right. This is the commones kind of justice. The Government had the benefit of the veteran's best days. It had given it the very cream of his youthful energy. All that is was possible for him to do for anybody or anything was done for it The years which should have been devoted to gaining a start in life, to acquiring a The English papers were at first moved to knowledge of a trade, or a business training MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-INwere given by him to the wild trade of war. on the part of another Nation which in any | The health and strength which would have carried him victoriously through the emergencies and demands of a peaceful career were wrecked by the terrible strains of the camp, the march, and the battlefield.

care of him when he can no longer take care of himself. It should do this primarily, because it owes it to the man who has done so much for it. It has no honorable alternative. Next, it should do it because if it does not the County, City or Township must, and these have had none of his services. What they give to support the man is almscharity wholly. What the Government gives is repayment of a most just debt. It is unfair in every way that the people of Counties and Cities should be taxed to support men who were broken down by service for the

Now is the time to renew your subscription. Examine carefully the number on the yellow address slip, and compare it with the number in the date line at the head of the paper.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. The great importance which the English press suddenly attached to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has aroused general inquiry as to what that agreement was. The treaty in question was signed in 1850, during Gen. Taylor's administration, and grew out of the disputes in regard to the Northwestern boundary and a number of complications relating to South America, which it would be tedious to recount. It provided that neither the United States nor Great Britain should attempt to take possession of or hold Unquestionably the State Department has for itself any portion of the Isthmus of Panama or Central America generally, nor that either should construct a canal for its exclusive use, to the detriment of the other power. There is no doubt that we were badly outmanuvered by the English in the negotiations which gave them advantages it should be completely under American for which we received no equivalent. Mr. control, and we want no interference by any | Clayton, of Delaware, who was then Secretary of State, and his chief (Gen. Taylor) were no matches for the astute diplomats which the English employed on the work, but, fortunately for us, England herself flagrantly violated the provisions of the treaty by taking possession of a portion of the precious. Mosquito coast, which now constitutes British Honduras, the capital of which is Belize. This was done with such supreme contempt for her stipulations with us as to forever release us from any of the obligations of the treaty, and in view of this fact it is simply ridiculous for the English press to be making this fuss over this exploded

bit of diplomacy. Now is the time to renew your subscription

Examine carefully the number on the yellow address slip, and compare it with the number in the date line at the head of the paper. MAIMED SOLDIERS' BILL.

The United States Maimed Soldiers League has the following bill before Congress, which has received the approval of the Committee on Pensions of the Grand

Army of the Republic, and has been re-

ported by the House Committee on Invalid That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension-roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, have lost an arm or leg, shall be entitled to a pension of \$40 per month; and those who in line of duty have lost a hand or a foot, shall be entitled to a pension of \$30 per month; and if they have received a wound or wounds or other disabilty in addition thereto, then \$50 per month; and ill persons who have a leg amputated at the hipjoint, and all persons who have lost an arm at the shoulder-joint, shall be entitled to \$50 per month; and all persons who have lost an arm and a leg

shall be entitled to \$72 per month. means to become a law. A man who lost a limb in battle was certainly where he was doing the country good service; his disability and its cause are beyond all cavil, and salubrious.

there is no honorable course for the Government but to grant some such measure of relief as this bill contemplates.

A DYING STATE.

Can a State die? That is a solemn question which the few remaining white people in Nevada are pondering over. The exigencies of the war called for the admission of Nevada as a State in October, 1864, when she had about 30,000 people. In 1870 she had 42.591, of whom 3,000 were Chinese,the Pah-Utes and Diggers were not counted. The census of 1880 enumerated the population thus:

5.416 Civilized Indians .. 62,266

This is the highest point reached. Since ment would bring forth the best possible then the failure of the mines and other causes have led to the steady emigration of the people elsewhere, until it is now very doubtful whether there are still 40,000 civilized people in the State. But 12,727 votes were cast at the recent election, and the men who cast these may take it into their heads some fine morning to promenade over into Utah or California, where the diggings pay better. The newspapers of the State want the Government to prevent the "catastrophe" by giving every man who will consent to remain "on one of the most desolate and barren regions on God's earth" enough land to make him a good farm or ranch, and then construct an extensive irrigation system. A State with no people in it will make a bothersome problem for our rulers. What would the old State's Rights partizans, who fought to the death for the doctrine that States are "independent and indestructible political entities," say to this?

> Now is the time to renew your subscription. Examine carefully the number on the yellow address slip, and compare it with the number in the date line at the head of the paper.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz expects to visit Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th inst. and New York city on the 14th. From there he will go to Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, and Therefore, the Government should take | thence home. At all these places the comrades are making great preparations to receive him. At Brooklyn there will be a ceremonious installation of Department officers, at which the Department Commanders of New York and New Jersey will be present with their staffs. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Chaplain-in-Chief Foster will deliver addresses, Mrs. Florence Rice Knox, the eminent vocalist, will sing, and the old army songs will be rendered by a quartet of four noted male singers.

> The best work that any comrade can do is to circulate a petition in favor of the Mexican Pension Bill. This is substantial service for the needy and deserving.

A REAL FRIEND. The following letter speaks for itself:

House of Representatives, U.S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1884. TO THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Have received the nerous petitions forwarded by you in behalf of the Mexican Pension Bill, No. 5667. It will give great pleasure to present these, together with large number of others received from my constitents direct, and to do everything in my power to aid the passage of the bill,-James Laird, M. C., Second District of Nebraska.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

No one who has read the chapters of Engine Thieves," which have been published in THE NATIONA TRIBUNE can fail to be interested in that most thrilling narrative, and to be anxious to know the fate of the gallant band of adventurers. Those who wish to read this wonderful story in advance of its publication in THE TRIBUNE, can get | that implies. it handsomely bound in cloth, together with a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for \$2, or the book alone for \$1.50. you wish to exert yourself to the extent of sending us eight new subscribers we will send you this handsome book of 350 pages

Send a two-cent stamp to The National Tribune for a petition in favor of the immediate passage of the "Amendments to the Mexican Pension Bill," and do it at once. Time is

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA

one of the most valuable books now in print. It contains probably more information than any book of its size that has ever been published. This little library compressed into one volume we will send together with a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year on receipt of \$1.60; or we will send it free to anyone sending us \$5 and five new subscribers.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR NUMBERS.

All subscriptions numbered 177 expire this week. Readers will please examine their slips, and see that they are not in danger of having a gap in their subscriptions. The way we keep our accounts makes it imperative that a subscription be stopt as soon as it expires.

So FAR as extent of territory and natural resources go, the new Congo State has the wherewithal for a magnificent Empire. It has a frontage on the Atlantic of 400 miles and thence extends in a broad belt across the continent to the Indian Ocean. The area has been defined to be equal to a territory extending from Quebec to New York, and as far west as Utah. In this are several fine navigable rivers and a splendid agricultural country in which the negro tribes raise great quantities of breadstuffs, ground-nuts, gum copal, coffee, caoutchouc, sesamen-seed, palm ker-This is a very just bill and ought by all nels, etc. Though the upper boundary of the country is within 1° 15' of the equator the elevation of the table land between 3,000 and 5,000 feet makes the climate quite

THE low prices of breadstuffs will work to the disadvantage of the South. The well-wishers of that section have striven hard to wean the people from their devotion to cotton, and endless preaching has been done on the benefits of "mixed agriculture," by which every man should reserve enough ground from cotton to raise his own breadstuffs and hay. All this will go for naught now, because he has again reason to believe that he can buy these in the North cheaper than he can raise them

THE New York Board of Health has been doing some splendid work among the candymakers. Several tons of candy colored with poisonous dyes were seized and dumped into the river. At first the Board proposed to publish the names of the makers of the poisonous stuff, but it finally decided to let them off with a warning that any repetition of the offense would lead to a publication of their names and a prosecution.

FRANCE is whacking off a good chunk of China, Russia gobbles up a small kingdom or two in Central Asia every lunar month. Germany annexes any South Sea islands she cannot find any one else guarding with cannon and bayonets, and England is grabbing all she can get hold of in the middle and both ends of Africa. Yet they are all much disturbed because we want only enough of Nicaragua to do about \$100,000,000 of ditching on. Some folks are very unreasonable.

THINK of Bismarck's audacity in ordering the German flag hoisted over northern New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland, whose very names indicate how much they have always been regarded as part of the British dominions. The Australians rage, and another long step has been taken toward the inevitable war between Germany and Eng-

LAST week we received a petition for the passage of the Mexican Pension Bill from Raleigh, N. C., which was signed by the Governor of North Carolina. This week we have one from Olathe, Kan., which is signed by Col. St. John, at one time the Governor of Kansas, and lately candidate for President of the United States.

A VIRGINIAN sold a walnut tree last week for \$600, and the transaction was still a very profitable one for the purchaser. Walnut trees at \$600, or even a somewhat smaller figure, would seem to be a better crop than wheat at 65 cents a bushel.

D. H. HILL, who commanded a corps in Lee's army, and is even a more rancoroustongued rebel than Robert Toombs, is still alive, and has moved to Macon, Ga., to make that his permanent residence.

SPAIN wants us to give up between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 of revenue. while she only gives up between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. This is about as "reciprocal" as the famous turkey transaction with the poor Indian.

GEN. SICKLES complains that he is bored everywhere he goes by strangers asking him how he lost his leg. He told an impertinent waiter in a restaurant, who asked him the question, that he had his leg shot off at

THE 2d Iowa boys, who were the first into the works at Fort Donelson, are not at all pleased with Gen. Lew Wallace's treatment of them in his article on the capture of that fort in the December Century.

A CAREFUL observer says that the greatest benefactor the South can have is one who will teach it to abandon "planting," and all that implies, for "farming," and all

THE Spanish treaty will cheapen neither sugar nor tobacco to the American people. It will only make wealthier a few Cuban planters and those who handle their products.

FREE TRADERS are somehow not making prominent the fact that the wages of English iron workers were reduced 30 per cent, last year. They were low enough in all con-

TRIBUNETS.

Exchange: "Robbie," said the visitor, kindly. have you any little brothers and sisters? "No," replies wee Robert serenely. "I'm all the children we've got."

Lynn Item: "If you don't keep out of this yard you'll eatch it," said a woman to a boy in West "All right," replied the gamin. "I wouldn't 've

come in if I'd known your folks had it." Men can joke even about dull business and vanishing profits. Two merchants, says the Albany Journal, met on State street, in that city. Said one to the other: "How is business?" "Poor," was the reply. "I met with a little accident, Night before last burglars broke into my store, but left without taking anything. Everything was marked so low they came around next morning and made

Louisville Courier-Journal: The thermometer's In sympathy with the business small,

And with the season's rigors, My weather I have marked for all,

Down to the lowest figures. Le Figaro: A French missionary priest had returned home on furlough, and his friends were making many inquiries. "Those savages, now, that you live among," asked one, " are they really cannibals?" "They! why, they even cat men on

Fannie McGovern, as her name implies, was a woman. She also had a mission. What is more, she fulfilled her mission, and upon her going hence. which occurred last week at the age of 70, she left hosts of mourning admirers, who vow that there is no one on earth who can fill her place. For all this, Fanny was not a novelist, a philanthropist, a leader of fashion or an opera singer. She was simply a cook at the Sinclair House, New York, and made the best green turtle soup in America, if not the world. She went to the Sinclair House in 1849 and was head cook until five years ago, when she was retired on a pension, but still retained charge of the soup-making. She won the friendship of numerous distinguished men by her artistic talents. Among them was Gen. Hancock, to whom, on hearing of his nomination, she sent a nicely ornamented can of her soup with her compliments. Miss Fanny might probably have seen her name in print oftener if she had devoted herself to writing poetry, but she would not have had as good a time nor made as many friends,